

ounty, Maryland, May 6, 1776. The subscriber, on the night of ant, two convicts, viz. William ade man, five feet seven inches ty-five years of age, with black curly bad countenance, is a saw- and understands horses: had on a ch worn; spotted swanskin jacket strong shoes with small nails in a cap made of English sole lea- lut, and had an iron collar about most impudent infamous villain, d time he has run away, and once he was taken up and committed, a slender young simple fellow, d short soft hair, about eighteen age, five feet six inches high, hat small fingers, is a sawyer or la- drab coloured coat and jacket at potted swanskin trousers, and a oes the same as Manly's. They rth of England dialect.

up and secures the said set- them again, shall receive if taken ty shillings for each, and if taken ince three pounds for each.

JAMES BRADDOCK, able they will change their names, part of their cloaths, and 'tis like- n the woods in day time and

nt Iron-Works, February 6, 1776, of settling the estate of our father, OWEN, late of Patuxent Iron- we request all such as are indebted ke immediate payment, as no longer given them. Also all persons that e Patuxent Iron-Works Company, e months standing, are requested to and make payment; and those who ir power to make immediate pay- d they will come and settle their r. b. n. d. If the above requests are e we shall take such methods as will t, without respect to persons, al- ifagreeable to

AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

LLARS REWARD.

y from the widow M'Donald's, be- ore and Annapolis, on Thursday March, out of the fodder house, a 4 hands and an half high, pacer, marked C S on his left shoulder. p said horse, and brings him to ynard's at Herring-Creek, or to ell's Point, Baltimore, shall re- ward; and reasonable charges paid

Annapolis, March 26, 1776. m the subscriber, an indentured-amed Edward Burford, born in e five feet two inches high, fair own hair: had with him two cloth don brown, the other of coarse oth with waistcoat of the same, buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted lish made shoes. He is very fond give no better reason for his e- at he often merited chastisement d it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob e George's county, pretending mate. Should he be taken ter will give 40 shillings reward on

J. CLAPHAM.

HAM CLAUDE,

JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH, Johnion's tavern, ANNAPOLIS; o acquaint the public in general, e in particular, that he still conti- e aforesaid trades in all their various the most reasonable rates; also that pairs all sorts of fire-arms, small- and cutlasses; He also makes boots, eaters and most approved mather- several sorts of hooks and eyes

I G H T L Y

res the ensuing season, at School-Prince-George's county.

English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full high, rising seven years old, is of a nut colour, was got by Wildman's by Rogers's Babram, his grandam f lord Portmore's Ebony; is well either the saddle or turf, being 10- and quick in his movements, free or incumbrance of gum, and is im- horse on the continent, four mile He will be let at six dollars, for if a crown to the groom, and as at the east will be expected before the Good pasture for mares to be had at hek, or at half a dollar, with proper above 35 miles distance two week

XXXXXX

E. N.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1776.

L O N D O N, February 29.

PERSONS are going to Glasgow to contract for shipping, bedding, &c. to carry over 1000 troops to America, who are to embark at Port-Glasgow.

To prevent the transports being taken by the small provincial privateers, orders are given to the surveyor of the navy, that none be taken up under 300 tons, and these also to have six 9 pounders upon deck for their defence.

Extraß of a letter from Cadix, Jan. 21.

"On the 7th of this inst. a vessel of about 400 tons burthen, and mounting ten guns, arrived here laden with corn, and it was soon after understood, that the was an American vessel, and was come purposely to endeavour to trade with the Spaniards, at this port, but it was hindered by the commissioners, who immediately sent for the English consul, and in two days after the arrival of the vessel notice was given to the commander, Samuel Martin, that he could not be permitted to trade there, nor in any other of the Spanish ports, as orders had been sent from Madrid to the contrary, and gave the captain notice to depart accordingly, which he directly complied with."

March 2. This week the following forces are said to be agreed to in council to be sent to America this spring:

Hessians	12000
Brunswickers	4000
Waldeckers	2000
	18000
British	37000
	55000

The treaty with the duke of Brunswick was signed by col. William Fancit, the 9th of January, 1776. By this treaty 3,964 men are taken into the pay of Great-Britain; also 336 light cavalry, dismounted. Half to be ready to march the 15th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin their march the last week in March; levy money to be paid to the duke 30 crowns each, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The king to pay the duke a subsidy of 64,500 German crowns a year, while in pay; and double that for two years after the troops return.

The treaty with the landgrave of Hesse was signed at Cassel, by the same gentleman, the 15th of January; by it 12,000 Hessians are hired; a part to begin their march the 27th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after: Twenty crowns banco to be paid for levy money for each man; the subsidy to be 45,000 crowns banco, per annum, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The treaty to continue at least one year after the troops arrived back in the dominions of Hesse.

That with the count of Hanau was signed the 5th of February, for 668 infantry to begin to march the 20th of March. Levy money 30 crowns. The annual subsidy to be 35000 crowns.

March 5. This day the house went into a committee of supply, and came to the following resolutions, which are to be reported on Monday;—That 381,887l. 4s. 5d. 1-8 be granted for the charge of 12,325 Hessians, together with subsidy, for the year 1776.

That 121 475l. 12s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4,300 Brunswickers, together with the subsidy to the reigning Duke.

That 19,006l. 19s. 3d 1-4 be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hanau, together with the subsidy of the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel.

It is calculated, that the ensuing campaign against the American colonies will cost Great-Britain at least four millions.

Whitehall, March 9. The king has been pleased to appoint John Montague, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands of Madolaine, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is reported that his majesty will go to Portsmouth, to take a survey of the fleet before they sail for America.

The officers who are ordered for America are to wear the same uniform as the common soldiers, and their hair to be dressed in the like manner, so that they may not be distinguished by the rifle-men, who aim particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May, there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that continent, to prevent all intercourse with the Provincials.

The ships of war sitting out for America are ordered to have their war complement, and victualled for six months.

The 24th and 62d regiments are ordered to Corke to wait for ships, on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extraß of a letter from Plymouth, March 12.

"Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the command of the Ranger sloop of war, and ordered to convoy the transports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's Squadron to America."

"We have upwards of 20 sail of transports sitting out here for America; besides six sail of Sir Peter's Squadron."

Extraß of a letter from Dover, March 14.

"This day sailed, with a fine wind; at east, several transports, &c. bound for North-America, which have been detained by contrary winds for several days."

The Deal-Castle man of war (that lost all her masts and put into Falmouth in January last) and the Caryfort man of war, from Portsmouth, both bound to America, put into Plymouth the 14th inst. by contrary winds."

Extraß of a letter from Portsmouth, March 17.

"Yesterday the wind came round to the north-east, when his majesty's ship the Triton capt. Lutwidge, and six sail of transports, with troops on board, failed from Spithead for Boston. The others remain here to take on board the troops that are to come from London."

March 12. Yesterday Sir George Osborne, and several other officers of the guards, attended the levee at St. James's, and took leave of his majesty, previous to their setting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the house of commons, that 850,000l. be granted for extraordinary-ries for the service of the year 1776, the question was put, and the house divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

Lord Sandwich, during the course of Tuesday's debate in the house of lords, declared, "that the officers in the army were not averse to the American war." The duke of Richmond, at the conclusion of the debate, affirmed it as a fact, "that seventeen officers had resigned or sold out, since the guards received orders to embark for America." To which of these illustrious peers will the public give credit?

It is reported that Lord Howe's going to America is not yet settled, and there is great reason to believe he will not go. Several obstacles lie in his way; amongst which are these: that he flattered himself he should have had full power to treat with the Americans, by which he would have become the happy means of reconciling the colonies to the mother country, of which he now does not see the least prospect. He finds by the returns made by admiral Greaves, that the fleet in America are not fit for service, and that it will be impossible to act with it, without loss of character, and risque of every kind of reputation; a risque much too great for lord Howe to run, who so justly stands high in the estimation of his country as a great sea officer of unblemished honour and probity.

The loss of a ship taken by the provincials is like to make work for the lawyers; the underwriters declaring they are not pirates, and the policy not providing against rebels.

March 14. On Monday were presented to the lower assembly, pursuant to their order, copies of the following requisitions made by generals Gage and Howe, from America: copy of lieutenant general Gage's requisition, for 21,500l. dated Feb. 7, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated April 17, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated May 23, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated June 3, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated July 22, 1775. Ditto for 40,000l. dated August 7, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Sept. 30, 1775.

Copy of major-general Howe's requisition, for 100,000l. dated Nov. 1, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Jan. 1, 1776.

Advices from France say, "that large bodies of French troops are ordered down to the sea coast of that kingdom on the Mediterranean;" which occasions variety of speculations.

However the ministry may attempt to conceal it, there is certainly a treaty totally inimical to the honour and interest of England, now carrying on between the courts of Versailles and Madrid; in consequence of which, the French and Spanish navies are increasing at their different ports, and manning with the utmost expedition; their land forces are likewise considerably augmented, and have orders for embarkation early in May. Mr. St. Paul, our charge des affaires at Paris, came over the latter end of last week with this alarming intelligence for administration.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, March 14.

The duke of Grafton having apprized the house of his intention to introduce a motion, the lords yesterday attended in consequence of summonses issued for the purpose. The order of the day being read, the duke of Grafton first intreated the permission of the house to recapitulate the part he had taken in the cabinet relative to the repeal of the tea-act. Since the last debate he had possessed himself of the minutes of the cabinet debates which passed on that subject, and from them he defied any lord to controvert the fact, or to say that, after repeated struggles to obtain a repeal of the tea-act, his grace had not been over-powered by the weight of numbers. Having advanced this position as a necessary exculpation of himself, he then proceeded to deduce, from the present unhappy situation of this country, the absolute necessity there was for the adoption of some expedient which might stay the sword of slaughter, restore the commerce, and re-establish the peace of an empire, rent asunder by the conflicts of civil discord. He suggested, that a motion, calculated to such a purpose, could never be proposed at so opportune a season as the present, when, added to the other dangers which environed us, France and Spain were watchful only of the critical moment for attack. That they would assist the Americans was more than probable; that they would take advantage of the contention was certain. He declared that, to his certain knowledge, two French gentlemen of condition had, some little time since, landed in America, had visited general Washington at the provincial camp, and from him they had repaired to the congress, a committee of whom had been nominated to treat with those foreigners. The subject of their negotiation his grace left to the conjectures of his illustrious auditors. His grace then stated the motion he meant to propose to the house, which was substantially as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, imploring

him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people and to stop the further effusion of blood, that he would be graciously pleased to issue his Royal proclamation, to empower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commissioners or commissioner (if any such should be sent) to receive, within a reasonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition presented in behalf of the colonies, stating their just rights and grievances; and to assure them, that such petition shall be considered and answered."

Lord Shelburne seconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only measures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His lordship observed, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was subverted, and every act of cruel usurpation exercised. He thought this motion so highly prejudicial to Great-Britain, that he moved the previous question, whether this question be now put; wishing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an absolute negative, because he was not willing that a motion should go forth, as if the ministry were absolutely averse to all terms of accommodation; but he thought the meaning of the motion fully answered in the last clause of the act of parliament appointing commissioners to receive the submission of any of the colonies, whenever they should be disposed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

The duke of Manchester rose next, and strongly supported the motion. He complained of our inability to carry on the war, from the heavy expences already incurred. He said the sums voted by the commons this session amounted to six millions, and probably the whole expence, if fairly stated, would appear to be ten millions. He took the liberty to contradict, from information he had received, what had been asserted in a former debate, concerning the alacrity of the seamen to enter into the service. He said that the ships already fitted out had been manned by borrowing men from the guard-ships, which were not properly manned so as to be ready to defend us against a foreign enemy. He mentioned large armaments fitted out by France and Spain, to unite and rendezvous at Carthage, the pretended object being a war with the Algerines; but the real one, he believed, was Portugal, in which case we must be involved in a war.

Lord Lyttleton followed lord Hillsborough's line of argument, and was vehement against all motions of treating with rebels; he also expatiated on the danger of letting the Americans alone another year, without exerting our full power against them.

Lord Camden rose next, and entered into a legal discussion of the capture act, denying the power of the crown to delegate unlimited, discretionary power to any one commissioner, or more, to pardon a whole body of people. His lordship begged to know the meaning and extent of the words "well disposed" in the last clause of that act, and laughed at the terms accommodation and reconciliation, as used by the lords in office, declaring that Shakespeare's Bardolph treated the word accommodation as significantly as it appeared to be treated now. His lordship drew a pathetic picture of the probably fatal consequences, if commissioners were sent out to treat with America, or any part of it, under the present act of parliament, lamenting the fate of that commander in chief who would venture to act under it; as it would certainly be at the hazard of his neck.

On a division of the house there appeared;  
For the motion 31  
Against it 91

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 18. Mr. D. Hartley now rose, and urged very earnestly the necessity of laying before the house the real expence of our navy. He said the accounts produced by way of estimate, seldom contained above two thirds of the expence; that under the title of the navy debt, and services not provided for, and of navy extraordinaries, a custom had been by degrees introduced, which gave ministers an absolute and unlimited possession and command over the public purse. The present was a season, he insisted, when a parliament ought to take double care that this ministerial licence should not be abused, as immense sums might be expended in this way, entirely unknown, and without the participation of the house. He was aware how inefficacious any application of this kind would prove, if the noble lord on the opposite bench should think proper to set his face against it. He therefore exhorted his lordship to bring forward an account of the expenditure of last year, for he assured him it was a point his lordship's honour and the credit of his administration were equally concerned in. He said, that the transport service must have amounted to a very considerable sum, in the course of the last year; that no account of that particular service had been yet produced; that he intended to move for that, and an account of the navy debt, but he was convinced what little purpose it would answer to frame any motion, should the noble lord, as usual, seem averse to it.

Lord North said, it was not the wish of administration to conceal any thing from that house, nor was it in their power, were they desirous of so doing. As to incurring expences, the exact amount of which could not be ascertained at the time; it was the constant usage of office at all times, and was not peculiar to the present administration. It arose from the nature of the service; for how was it possible to state what the extraordinaries in any given year would amount to, till they were first known? They might be more, they might be less; and